# The Evening Times

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### Hanna in the Campaign.

From the Democratic point of view, nothing could be more admirably adapted to promote the success of Mr. Bryan in own State than the campaign methods adopted by Marcus A. Hanna in Nebraska, to defeat it. It will point the difference between the two men to recall the fact that when Governor Roosevelt was about to speak in Lincoln, Mr. Bryan requested his friends to take his portraits out of shop windows, and from public places during the day of the Republican meeting, so that nothing should be lacking to make the visit of the cowboy candidate pleasant. Again it is worth remembering that when campaign exigencies made it necessary for him to speak in Canton, Ohio, the home of President McKinley, Mr. Bryan refused to discuss political issues and did not fail to say some pleasant things of his opponent.

Hanna, on the contrary seizes the opportunity of his presence in the home town of the Democratic Presidential candidate to personally abuse and villify that gentleman in language which is certainly unusual, even on the stump. Hanna said that Mr. Bryan had once referred to him as a "labor crusher," and added: "A man who knowingly or unknowingly will circulate slanders about another man is not fit to be constable." He continued:

to be constable." He continued:

"I have been in business forty years; I smemploying 6.000 men, pay the highest wages, treat them like men, and they all respect me, and when Mr. Bryan or any other man charges upon me—and I am willing to appropriate it all, as I am chairman of the board of managers of this Republican campaign—any such methods as those, I propose, as I said, to hurl it back and denounce him as a demagogue—in his own town.

"I want to remind every man that a man wao in a contest will drag an honorable name into the mire for the sake of making votes is not worthy to be considered for the high office of President of the United States. And I believe that there are thousands of people in the State of Nebraska who reser! it as an insult to their intelligence and

or from the public rostrum to make changes to trifling to be denied, and those charges go un denied, and enter into the minds of the people whom the man so charged has no opportunity to see, I say any man who will use these tacties to further his own selfish ambition is not fit to be a constable.

If the charges which seem to have driven Rathbone's Columbus employer to the verge of homicidal mania are "too triffing to be denied." why this white and blistering heat? The gouty old political jobber who appears to have been not exactly "too full for utterance," but nearly so, proceeded in the same Chesterfieldian strain, to answer other alleged charges. He said that Mr. Bryan had recently asserted that the Republican campaign managers had entered upon extensive schemes of bribery in order to secure the election of their "In regard to that statement," roared Hanna, before an audience in Lincoln "I want to hurl it back in his teeth

and tell him it is as false as hell! Perhaps it is "as false as hell," because according to the majority belief among Christians there is nothing at all about hell which is false. It is an awful fact, and especially so to people who so far forget themselves as to "influence" legislators, procure the intimidation of farmers and workingmen, and generally apply methods which are solely depended upon to keep the trusts in power for four more years.

There may be people who will b amazed to learn that the chief of the Republican party could so far forget the commonest decencies of civilized life as to act the blackguard in Lincoln, as Hanna has done. To any such we have only to say that nothing better was to have been expected. Hanna' is not a gentleman, has not the first instinct of one. and is as ignorant of the most elementary proprieties and conventions observed ong gentlemen as is a Digger Indian. He is beyond reclaim. "Solomon in all his glory" referred directly to Hanna when he said: "Verily, ye cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear!"

## Republican Wind Bets.

It is such a venerable trick of Republican campaign managers to establish im aginary betting odds in favor of their candidates, by pretended offers to wager large sums at long odds on their election, majorities, and so on, that the public has long ceased to pay any serious attention to the matter. Experience has taught that when one endeavors to hunt these illusery opportunities for investment, betters and money vanish suddenly. Thus it has been with the "fake" betting on McKinley in Wall Street, and in other places selected by Hanna as fields for this kind o enterprise

Out in Chicago that pudgy-headed states man, Henry C. Payne, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, seem to have believed in the statements of the Administration press, that it is perfectly safe to offer bets on anything in this campaign because Democrats are disheartened and all their sporting blood has leaked out Acting on this belief, Payne thought h would paralyze Democracy in the Wind; City by offering to bet two to one that Mr Bryan would not get as many electoral votes this year as he did in 1896. He had hardly reached headquarters yesterday when a Chicago business man walked in and, saying that he would take the anti trust side of the proposition, flashed fifty thousand dollars before the terrified Porto Rican and requested him to cover it Payne, of course, immediately gave pleasing imitation of a rat hunting his hol with a cat after him. He did not have the money! He would see if he could raise it Being requested to name his pile and pu that up at the odds proposed, he dodged and said he would first see if he could get at the hundred thousand. All day long bankers, brokers, and merchants streamed

n, each armed with a wad like a bale of ay, but Payne was not betting. It would e base flattery to call him a "short sport. le has not the nerve to pitch pennies.

We are afraid that the Payne incident will exert a very depressing effect upon the numbug betting industry in New York and elsewhere. It never did amount to more than an obvious and silly "bluff." Now we ather imagine that it will decease. Payne as Burcharded it.

### The Trust and the Strike.

The prospects for an immediate or even arly settlement of the coal strike seem to be poorer today than ever. Evidence in upport of the theory that the Coal Trust has been insincere in its roundabout over ures to the mine workers is accumulat ng, and, in consequence, an ugly feeling growing among the less biddable class of strikers-that is the Slavs, Poles, and

It seems to be the determination of the miners to stand out for a flat advance o en per cent, irrespective of the price of owder, which they are willing to leave t arbitration. In effect, however, the demand now is for ten per cent and powder at a dollar and a half a keg. Officials o the Coal Trust declare that no such concession will be made, as it would amoun to a net advance of sixteen per cent to miners. The latter admit the fact but insist that such an advance is no more than easonable.

What we have been able to earn of the actual circumstances and conditions surounding the anthracite industry, convinces us that the men are right. When the Coal Trust magnates speak of what miners earn, they invariably use for examples the cases of the most favored workers under the most favorable condi tions. They give the maximum and ex ceptional earning power as the average This is consciously dishonest, of course but it is the way of trusts.

As we have remarked hitherto, fiftee vears ago it was a common thing for an industrious miner to make ninety dollars a month. That was when production was competitive and long before the field had been cornered and practically monopolized by the Morgan-Rockefeller trust It has been shown, to our satisfaction at least, that, under the rate of compensa tion paid to the miners during the past summer! the average earnings of each for the whole region, did not exceed thirty dollars per month, after paying the helper and for powder. It is true that in some favored locality individual miners who were given work on wide and clean coal seams, and who had a "pull" with the docker, have been allowed to make as West, since I am without success, much as sixty dollars a month; but we have good reason for believing that thirty dollars represents a fair general average. The reduction of a dollar and a quarter on the price of powder per keg is stated by the operators as equivalent to a wage advance of six per cent. That added to the ten per cent demanded in addition would make sixteen per cent. Taking the average net earning of thirty dollars a month as a basis, if both were conceded the average earning power of the miner would be increased to thirty-four dollars and eighty cents a month-certainly not a princely income for a man who toils arduously in the bowels of the earth, and has from two to five dependents on his

The willingness of the Coal Trust to pay its workers enough to give them the Hanna "full dinner pail" and means to relieve their small children from the relieve their small children from the necessity of labor when they should be at school, can only be ascribed to the most heartless avarice. The Coal Trust is in a position absolutely to die ate the consumer that land the news of great rejoicing which had come about because that Teddygore had opened his mouth and spake such wisdom as made the Proverbs of Solomon look like unto an A. P. A. banner upon the several state of the consumer. in the greatest hard coal market of the country, where a municipal ordinance has | 8 made its use obligatory. And the trust is able everywhere else to dictate the price up to the point where bituminous ccal would come in and replace anthracite. There are what are called "independent" operators in the field, who do not belong to the trust. It would be more truthful to call them "dependent because they are utterly at the mercy of the Morgan-Rockefeller combination, which, owning the coal roads as well as itself producing seventy per cent of the total output of the field, is able to coerc the outsiders by means of the freight

club. These same individual operators are to be frozen out, and their mines confiscated, in due course of time, when ever the trust is ready for that characteristic Standard Oil swallowing process and for practical purposes they are too negligible for consideration as factors in the anthracite coal problemm.

Now the Coal Trust, as we have shown, in a position to compel the public to nay what it pleases to ask at least to the extent of an advance of two dollars a ton

the strike is shortly settled, in order to recoup losses, and then to make only a slight reduction, establishing a permanent plane of extortion for all time. In this way experts in New York estimate that the Coal Trust will add twenty million dollars annually to its profits, and the public will be helpless to prevent it. Now, if the trust can mulct the consumer to the tune of a dollar or a dollar and a half extra, in perpetuity, without retourse, there ought to be some power to course, there ought to be some power to course, there ought to be some power to recourse the colors of this additional and the scoffers be punded. compel it to share a modicum of this additional extortion among the men who produce its wealth. We say, there ought to be, well knowing that under existing conditions there is not any such power, nor is there likely to be while trusts con-

(From the Peoria Herald-Transcript.)
The Republican party is elinging to power hat the ancient traditions of the nation, lib not equality, may be secured for every citi to to make the Government powerful and thome and feared and respected abroad founties and independence, but that the mental processing the security of security as proposed on very the security of security as security as the security of justice and independence, but that the men were striving to secure a monopoly on everythe produced in the country may be assisted in the plans and protected in their ill-gotten gains. I sissue is not the perpetuation of American from the purple of stocks.

### Harrison Is Not With Them (From the St. Louis Republic.)

(From the St. Leuis Republic.)

It will not be easy for Mr. McKinley's imperiist followers to make it appear that former Predent Harrison't influence is being exerted in I diana to overcome the protest against McKinle ism which now makes the result in that Statextremely doubtful. The only utterance made I Mr. Harrison bearing upon the McKinley compaign for resolution. extremely doubtful. The only utterance made by Mr. Harrison bearing upon the McKinley can paign for re-election was voiced while the Port Rican bill was pending. At that time he state emphatically that he "regarded the bill as grave departure from right principles."

Chained to England's Chariot. (From the Kansas City Times.)

McKinley has chained the United States to the British foreign policy charlot and if the rens of power are not taken out of his hands by the sovereign people at the coming election he will get this country into a tangle of foreign complications which it make take the sacrifice of thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of dollars to extricate it.

### THE STRENUOUS TEDDYGORE.

Now in the days when the war with the Tribe of Tagalo had been ended and but ten score and twenty of the warriors of the Americanites were killed and captured upon each twelfth hour, and the provisions of the plain duty had been fulfilled, it came to pass that the reign of the King Hark Manna grew unto the sameness of the continuous performance and the people longed for a new ruler. Therefore, it was spoken that upon a certain day the tribes might divide themselves and when the high men and heelers had spoken and said, "It is well, oh, blocks of five, whom is it that you would have to rule you?" the tribes might answer in a loud voice and the chosen of whom the nost said "Yea," would verily become the ruler.

And the Tribe of The-full-dinner-pail gathered together and selected whom they might applaud. And the leaders passed forth the word and it was Hark Manna. And with Hark Manna was chosen one Feddygore Slaughtervelt for the place of Main Bumper, because that he was re-

Now Teddygore was an exceeding larter grant and ate Mausers and drank blood.

And when he had need of excitement, he went forth into the highways and byways and slew nine men. And these he placed at the city gates that it might be said of address at ne leg tied.

And it was ordered that Slaughtervelt go out into all that land and display him self and the medals which he had received from the Naled Dog Sound Money Club and others. And Slaughtervelt gathered ogether a legion of heroes-at-three-andxpenses-per-day and when these had een garbed also in khaki and adorned with spears and medals, they proceed to show the people of that land what the strenuous life really was. And Slaugh-tervet became so filled with gas and glory that he passed himself upon the highway

ithout recognizing himself. But when the tribes of the West had liewed the band they were not pleased and said one to the other, "Verily, there is but one ring to this circus and th elephant is gagged. We will have none of it." And the air was forthwith filled with stones and such food as might be spared from the full dinner pails. And Teddygere gnashed his medals and wore ashes upon his teeth. And he cried aloud until Hark Manna, saying, "Verily, the fund has not been spread throughout the

And Hark Manna became possessed of an idea. And he chose from among his henchmen many cryers who were to issue parchments, saying, "Slaughtervelt is receiving great demonstrations in the West, Millions of voters cry aloud for him. Pharisees in fine raiment draw him in chariots of glory. The Savior of his Country is an odds-on stake horse with the rest of the field left at the post." And when the people had read these

rarchments they marveled and said, "Verily, this Slaughtervelt is a winner. He will make all others look like unto South Sea Bonds." And Hark Manna was overjoyed and purchased two glasses of oot beer that he might celebrate his suc

cess.

Now it came to pass that Slaughtervell was to appear before the tribes which dwell in the regions round about St. Louis in the land of Missouri. And Hark Manna saw to it that the tribes of the East might think that the river called Mississippi had been set on fire by the hero. And on the third day before Slaughtervelt had appeared in St Louis he had spread about all enteenth day of the month called March. And the parchments contained all that slaughtervelt had spoken before he had spened his mouth and Hark Manna had so written it that it read that the legions ade great demonstrations, and when the avior of his Country had said, "Behold," the people cried aloud without ceasing, saying, "Hosannah! there is but one for us and he is Teddygore."

And when the Slaughtervelt had spoken

ew words more there were great rejo ings. And the parchments were false and said, "Fellow full dinner pails, I come to speak of the strenuous life. (Exceeding reat hosannahs and sayings of "Verily this is the man.") I am ashamed to tell you what I would do for votes. (Great ejoicing and merry-making and exceeding shouts of gladness.) I want that you should indeed speak and say aye when the ulers ask who shall be placed on high, but would that I could insure your votes, as this is but a trial heat, and I want to get them back in the year 1964, when I shall come to be your King. (Speakings of "Aye" and "Verily it shall be so," and Let the mazuma be forthcoming and we will take out policies in your con

will take out policies in your company.")
And the parchments were read and believed by the people, who were easy.
But it came to pass that when Slaughtervelt had shown himself in St. Louis with his beroes the people of that land were wroth and would hear him not, sayover the prices ruling last August, to speak conservatively.

It is known to intend that maintenance of present prices for some time, even if the strike is shortly settled, in order to the strike is shortly settled. or Slaughterveit and the scoffers be pun-

> large proportions and the limit thereof was not.
>
> And Slaughtervelt went into the land of Indiana and set up his sacred bronco that the wise men might come forth and wor-

ished. For the educational fund wa

The trusts are the chief contributors to the Republican campaign fund. Every Republican orator whe cries out against trusts has trust money in his pockets. His expenses and the expenses of his fellow-workers are paid out of the contributions of the trusts. And the trusts can afford to have millionaires for their political servants.

# (From the London Chronicle.)

(From the London Chronicle.)

We have in England many erratic official rules and regulations which are capable of more than one construction. They have the sume thing in France. By a recent regulation it is decreed to be a serious offence for a postorfice employe to read what is written on the back of postcards—a very excellent order. But by another article in the same "regiement" the postoffice employe is also prohibited from forwarding any postcard on which is written anything abusive or indecent. Now what is the postal clerk to do?

The Autoserape. (From the Indianapolis Press.) Watts - What is the matter with your Been against a horseless carriage?

Potts-No. Barberless shave.

### POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The Virginia Democrats have not ye abandoned all hope of inducing Mr. Bryan to make at least one speech in that State. Secretary Joseph Button left yesterday expecting to go to Wheeling. He bears with him a letter to Mr. Bryan from Chairman Ellyson asking the Democratic candidate if he cannot spare the time to make a brief speech at clifton Forge on the night of October 22. This is the Tenth district, where H. D. Flood is making a gallant fight against Colonel Hubbard, the Republican nominee for Congress. Gov-ernor Tyler in discussing the Virginia situation, said he has no reason to doubt that Rhea will win in the Ninth district and that the State is perfectly safe.

"Mr. Bryan has confessed that he can ive very comfortably under a Republican Administration. That is one of the pe culiar things about Republican Adminis-

trations; everybody is comfortable."

The above is from the "Philadelphia Inquirer," a Republican newspaper printed in the State where 150,000 coal main Sumper, because that he was required that it might be said, "Lo, and behold! The Savior of his Country is upon this ticket." And Slaughtervelt went upon the ticket.

Now Teddygore was an exceeding fierce give the Coal Trust 100 per cent profit on making manicipal improvements, chiefly harbor alterations.

Subscriptions to the bond, which will

\* \* \* John G. Woolley, the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition party, said in an address at Havre de Grace, Md., yesterday that the Republican Administration is out to make money. They have taken possession of the Philippines and their inpossession of the Philippines and their didate of the Prohibition party, said in an at the city gates that it might be said of him. "Verily, Slaughtervelt is exceeding ill, even unto death, for behold he has slain but nine." And the people would marvel thereat. And Slaughtervelt worr raiment of khaki and gnashed his teeth and made such long-shots as Hannibal and habitants, they are murdering people there and destroying our own soldiers all and made such long-shots as Hannibal and Caesar look like unto thirty shekels of the reign of Ahab. And it was said of him in the market places that he could kick the stuffing out of Alexander with he can offer is that we are making money.

> In an address delivered at Chicago yeserday, ex-Senator Hill said concerning the issue of imperialism that it was a case of Republic vs. Empire. He continued: "Some things are so plain that they ought not ' be disputed, and among them

"First-That this is a government by the people, embodied in a union of States and based upon the consent of the govern-

"Second-Conquest and aggrandizement are repugnant to the genius of our free intitutions, and cannot be sanctioned. "Third-There is no place for American

olonies under our Constitution.
"When the plain citizen asks why we oust maintain immense standing armies, a national debt must be created so large that it is never expected to be paid, why we must enter into foreign alliances and attempt to govern other countries, beyond the seas, it is no adequate answer to say that it is because of our 'manifest destiny.' That is an attempt to unload on Divine Providence the errors. weaknesses, the corruption, the selfishness and the schemes of a discredited and un worthy National Administration." . . .

A thirteen-year-old New York school oy has challenged the Hon. Richard Croker to a joint debate on the political is ues of the day. In a letter to Senato Hanna Eddie McCallig, of No. 516 Canal Street, says:

"As I see that Mr. Croker is willing t debate any opponent of his living, I will hallenge him to debate me. When he is eady I am ready, too." Mr. McCallig is evidently a young per-

on of ideas, for he offers a number of iggestions with reference to celebrating the prospective victory of McKinley and oosevelt. He says:

"If McKinley is re-elected we should have a parade on March 3, before inaugu-ration day. It should be like the sound oney parade of 1896, and it should have oys whose fathers are influential politi-ians, and they should be on small ponies and dressed as rough riders, cavalrymen, nfantrymen, artillery, marines, Red Pross nurses, male and female; signal cross nurses, male and female; signal corps and sailors of ships who took part in any event of note during the late war. The party should have a National motto something like this: 'Our motto is, Increasable Prosperity and Prosperous Times.' "
At last accounts Mr. Croker's accept-

ance of the challenge had not been received.

affairs of state are being conducted durng the absence of Governor Roosevelt: "Col. George Curtis Treadwell, the wanlering Governor's military secretary, was on duty again most of today. He paced the Executive Chamber for two hours with military stride and used up another hour opening mail. This was completed early, and he saluted Governor Roosevelt's pho-

tograph and departed. "For the remainder of the day Pardon Clerk Joyce, Stenographers Hill and Maguire, and Messengers O'Connor and Lam-

guire, and Messengers o Connot and Laim-born represented the authority and dig-nity of the State government.
"At 3 o'clock the long distance 'phone rang with the accustomed Woodruff ring. The Lieutenant Governor made his daily est to be permitted to do something Colonel Treadwell had gone, but Messen-ger Lamborn, who knows how the gov-ernment has been run for three months answered curtly: 'There's nothing at all for you to do, Mr. Woodruff, Colonel for you to do, Mr. Woodida. Colored Treadwell's gone home after turning things over to the stenographers. They have gone home after turning things over to me. I guess I can run things all right marring or longer if nointil tomorrow morning or longer if no body else shows up."

### MARYLAND IS DEMOCRATIC. Returned Traveler Says the Old-

Appleton Cady, a private banker of Washington, has just returned from a trip hrough the Shenandoah Valley of Maryland and is greatly encouraged by the Democratic prospects in that section.

Mr Cady thet a large number of all classes of people during his trip and formed a fair idea of the political situation. ' the wise men might come forth and worth and said, "Verily, I am a great candidate when I think of it and am too strenuous for this ignorant mob.

Why It Clings to Power.

(From the Peeria Herald-Transcript.) have no doubt," he said, "that the State and he that is not a bronco buster is a fool and is in danger of brimstone." And he sought his couch and as he slept he was towed up the river called Salt.

These things came to pass in the first month of the endorsement of Harrison and in the last year of our Chinese Policy.

Trusts Paying the Freight.

(From the Atlanta Constitution.)

The trusts are the chief contributors to the Republican campaign fund. Every Republican campaign fund. Every Republican compared the trusts has trust money in his pockets. His expenses and the expenses of his followance are sufficiently afterward the tannery went lint of the trust and is now disposing of its

into the trust and is now disposing of its product as before. But while this was al product as before. But while this was alvery well for the tanner, what of his employes? Where they formerly received \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day the men now get \$1 per day, and a large number of boys are employed at 50 cents to 75 cents per day load the work formerly performed by men.

of the work formerly periodical by men.
"These men and boys are greatly impressed with the 'blessings' of the trusts and are alrust to a man, for Bryan. Their dinner pail is by no means 'fuil,' whereas before the tanhery went into the trust they were all making fair wages. While nothing of a politician myself and having no direct interest in the outcome of the no direct interest in the outcome of the election, it made my blood hot to see those poor fellows who had lost at least one-third of their daily wages as a result of the infernal combinations fostered by the Republican party. It is a case of war to the death, but, if the people do not conquer the trust, the trust will crush the people."

# MORE GERMAN BONDS FOR SALE.

City of Hamburg Wighes America to Buy \$10,000,000. Another foreign loan, this time a municipal one, is to be offered to Ameri an recently authorized bond issue, amounting to 40,000,000 marks, or about \$10,-600,000, and New York will have an opportunity to obtain at below par another

Already American investors have taken Swedish Government bonds. The Hamburg proposition is, however, the first New York has been tried.

European bond paying 4 per cent.

The bonds which are to be offered for they have been placed at 99 1-4. They are not redeemable until after 1909, when they may be called in at par by the Hamburg authorities. Their principal and interest are payable in gold, the interest to be paid semi-annually. The b.nds are issued by the city for the pu.p.ss. of

Subscriptions to the bond, which will be open both here and abroad after Otto-ber 23, are to be accompanied by the usual 5 per cent deposit, and the re-

vestment circles has induced Hamburg banking interests to try this latest load The two latest British issues, the "Khaki" loan and the issue of short term Exchequer bonds, were readily subscribed. The latter was a 3 1-2 per ent bond. Subsequently a syndicate top-

the issue of German treasury 4 per con bonds at par. Another bank also of-fered a part of an issue of \$10,000,000 Swedish bonds, and officers of that insti-tution say that the offering was highly successful The city of Hamburg enjoys high cred-

it abroad, and the present issue of 4 per cent bon's is the highest interest bear-ing security it has issued. The munici-pality has now outstanding 3 1-2 per cent bonds, which are selling at 93 3-4, and a: ssue of 3 per cent bonds, which com

## ITALIANS GOING TO HAWAII.

#### ecured in New York to Work on the Sugar Plantations.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 20 .- A party 30 Italians arrived here vesterday by steamer from New York, en route to lawaii. They are the advance guard of party of Italian laborers which will go work on the Hawaii sugar plantations The committee representing the Hawaii n Sugar Planters' Association came her ome weeks ago from Honolulu to secur the additional labor needed in the island and found that most of the work on the Louisiana Sugar plantations was done b talians and that they give general satis action. These Italians, however, are sat sfied with Louisiana and declined to g

The Hawaiians went to New York an here secured 500 Italians said to be es-ecially suited for the work, the first party arriving here yesterday. They were transferred from the steamer to the cars and forwarded at once to San Franisco. In spite of precautions, a nun er of the Italians deserted here. When the party assembled at the New York steamship office, it numbered over 420, and when it left here it had decreased rom desertion to only ninety-two.

### MANY KINDS OF IVORY.

#### Hippopotami and Even American Hogs Can Furnish It.

(From the New York Tribune.) The elephant is no longer the only animal which can produce ivory, according to the official decision of the United States General Appraisers. Ivory dealers and those who work in the material have known this for a long time, but the makers of the taria do to have been so well posted. The from ivory dealers was introduced at the investiga-tion to show that the tusks of the hippo-potamus furnish just as good ivery as de any of the twenty-five different varieties of elephants. It was also shown that the hoar, narwhal, right whale, and alliga-tor were producers of ivory. Even the or were producers of tvory. Even the Vestern hog gives up many an ivory tusk

o the butchers in Chicago packing houses The ivory question arose a few weeks ago, when an importing firm tried to bring n a consignment of umbrella handle made of hippopotamus teeth. The impor ters objected to paying duty at the rat of 35 per cent ad valorem, which is the ivory rate, and contended that the hip-popotamus teeth should be assessed at per cent, as they were not mentione n the tariff. The decision was agains

the impor ers.

This does not mean that there is no dif-ference between elephant ivory and hippopotamus ivory. Ivory workers who unde stand their vocation can distinguish a di elegant their vocation can distinguish a dif-ference even between the various kinds of elephant ivory before it has been polished and worked over. When it is carved ofter experts can determine from just what ani-mal the ivory originally came, but the or-dinary purchaser can see no difference Hippopolamus ivory answers every me rappoporations for answers every mer-cantile purpose as far as it goes. That it is not considered as valuable as elephant ivory is due to the fact that it can be used only for smaller articles. The hippopota-mus teeth received in this market weigh from one-half pound to three or four pounds. The elephant tusks range in weight from 100 to 250 pounds. Narwha tusks range in weight from five to twenty

When manufactured into small article the hippopotamus ivory brings just as much as any other kind. As far as that goes, however, the tusks of the American heg bring more than does any kind of ivory if weight alone is considered. If they were sold at the regular ivory rate of \$4 a pound they would bring about 4 of \$4 a pound, they would bring about cents each. They are sold by the piece, and average 25 cents each. The big teeth are hollow, but will take a very high polish, and can be used in many ways. It is said that 20 per cent of the

hogs killed produce valuable tusks The long, thin, yellow tusk of the nar-whal does not bring nearly as much to-day as it did 150 years ago. This is due to the passing of superstitious ideas regarding this ivery producer of the sea. A century ago people believed that the walrus\_was connected with the fabulous unicorn, and the horn or tusk was sup-posed to possess many magical virtues For instance, it was regarded as an antidote for all foreign poisons, and kings kept a horn in their dining rooms, believ ng that it would wart them if their foo ing that it would ward them it their food had been poisoned. The tusks were worth thousands of dollars in those times, but the whalers and hunters of the North are glad to sell them today for \$75.

#### Mennee of Oriental Labor (From the Johnstown, Pa., Democrat)

Already the Great Northern Railway is di workmen on its lines and substituting works in for Japan. The yellow peril is again face to e with the people of the Pacific Coast. Japa is labor is again pouring into the country at ery Western post and it is creeping in over Northern border through Canada. Discensing in have not overlooked the fact that the Ropub an platform this year distinctly ignores the iental labor question. Always before the Re hilicans have expressly declared for the ex-

#### Hoar Eating His Own Words (From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Every time an Administration politician ex-citingly alludes to the party position of Senator foar the reader should remember that it was Mr. foar who said that perseverance in the Admin-stration policy would "mark the beginning of he downfall of this Republic." That was an ab-tract proposition that Mr. Hoar has never with-

### NEW NAVAL BUILDINGS.

The Splendid Structures Erected a

Lengue Island. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20 .- Nine hun dred thousand dollars is being expende investors. Within a day or two one of in League Island improvements, and the the big Wall Street houses will call for first fruits of this big sum are now mak subscriptions for the city of Hamburg's | ing their appearance in the form of build ings nearing completion, readways being built, a new dry dock just finished, and in work on the huge reserve basin.

From an artistic point of view the new administration building is the finest piec of work done at the island since the im large amounts of English, German, and provement appropriation was made b Congress, last year. This building, thre stories and a basement in height, stands European municipal bond issue on which about midway between the main or north entrance to the grounds and the large dock at the foot of Broad Street. The sale will bear 4 per cent interest, and structure is receiving its interior finishing touches and will be tenanted within th next month. Its materials are Indian limestone, terra cotta, and light pressed brick. There are to be three floors and basement. On the ground floor, in the centre of the building will be the offices of the commandant of the yard, to the left will be the headquarters of the captain of the yard, and to the right the pay master's room will be located. On the upper floors the various boards will hav meeting rooms, and the library will be 3ed. The building is 84 feet in length 57 feet in width. Its cost is about

\$54,090. Another building just finished is the "plate-bending shop," which is large enough for an entire wessel to be built under cover and slid into the waters of the adjoining dry dock. The shop is two stories in height, 208 feet long by 72 feet in width, and has cost the Government \$75,000. It is of brick. \$75,000. It is of brick.

Another fine brick structure just finish ed is the "equipment building," which is fireproof throughout and which has al-ready cost \$81,000, and, with an L to be built later, will cost \$99,000. It stands on Broad Street, about three squares from the entrance to the grounds, adjoining the reserve basin. The building is 304 feet long, 52 feet wide, and three stories in height. Its purpose will be to hold all kinds of ships' stores, and for this reason At present the only first-class storage room of this kind is at the Norfolk yard. One of the busiest scenes at the island these days is at the great reserve basin, which is to extend east and west, from Preed Street to the Schwelkill along the which is to extend east and west, from Broad Street to the Schuykill, along the northen side of the island. Two huge steam dredges are now deepening the basin, pumping mud and gravel through pipes two feet in diameter to the Delaware River. When completed the basin will have a depth of 30 feet, will be more then a wile in length 6600 feet to be

will have a depth of 30 feet, will be mole than a mile in length—6,600 feet, to be exact—and 700 feet in width. A stone parapet will surround the entire basin, and, completed, will cost more than \$100,000. Within the past month the last work was done to the fine new dry dock near the foot of Broad Street. Over the greater part of the New England coas

WAS KNIGHTED BY VICTORIA.

#### Sir Roderick William Cameron, of Staten Island, Expires in London.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29 .- A cable despatch as been received in this city that Sir Roderick Wiliam Cameron died yesterday in London, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. Sir Roderick left his country home Clifton-Berley, Staten Island last Augus and went abroad for his health. He had been suffering for some time from dysen tery which undermined his already feeble health. His son saw him a month ago in London and he was not at that time in any alarming condition. The family have no further news than that contained in the

cable merely announcing his death. Sir Roderick was the son of Duncan Cameron, of Glen Nevis, Invernesshire, cotland, and was born at Glen Nevis Canada, on July 25, 1825. He was educated at the district schools of Cornwall and Kingston. His youth having been passed in Canada, he came to New York in 1852, with the intention of taking passage for Australia. He changed his plans and instead invested his small capital in the charter of the ship Revenue, which, salling in June, 1851, was the ploneer of the Australia Line, which has existed since that time, its business growing to large proportions. For his services in promoting trade between Consult and Australia. proportions. For his services in promot-ing trade between Canada and Australia the honor of knighthood was conferred upon him by Queen Victoria in 1883.

He was Vice President of the Canadian Club, of this city, and a member of the furf, Carlton, Junior Carlton, and Well-ngton clubs, in London, and of the Knickrbocker, Metropolitan, New York Yacht, and Down Town clubs, of New York.

Sir Roderick's eldest son is Duncan Cameron, of 185 Madigon Avenue. He has mother son, Roderick McLeod Cameron, ow on his way from England; a married laughter, Mrs. Belmont Tifeny, who is in the South, and three daughters unmarried. For more than fifty years the Camerons ve lived on Staten Island. In 1877 this riginal country home was burned and in s stead Sir Roderick built the present agnificent place, "Clifton-Berley."

## CURRENT HUMOR.

# Lost Track of It. (From the Chicago Evening Post.) "What is your age?" asked the lawyer. "Must I answer that?" endfilled the fem

"You must," said the judge. 'Yes, truthfully."
'O, well, if I must I must," she said resignedly.

He Dyed for Love. (From the Philadelphia Press.) 'Congratulations, old man!'
What for?'

"What for?"
"O, don't be hypocritical. Joakley tells me four rich old unche died last week."
"Joakley thinks he's funny. A pretty young vidow moved in next door to my uncle, and he's lyed his hair and mustache."

Truth Is Often Spoken in Jest. (From the Detroit Free Press.) Mix-I don't like the cold formality of some shionable women. They ought to put more ionable women. They min in their manners.

# In a Paris Restaurant.

(From Spare Moments.)
A visitor in Paris was seated at a table in one the high-priced restaurants in the exhibition ounds thinking of various things, as he read or the bill of fare and observed the prices.

By thunder!" he exclaimed to the waiter, aven't you any conscience at all in this place?" Beg pardon," replied the haughty servitor.

"Bayon't you any conscience—conscience—con-"Haven't you any conscience—conscience—con-ence? Don't you understand?" The waiter picked up the bill of fare and began 'I don't know if we have or not. If we have,

's not on the bill; if we ain't, you've got to ay extra for it. Them's the rules, sir." An Unexpected Find. (From the Richmond Dispatch.) As the meek-looking man tiptoed out the front foor he was accosted by a business-like female

ressed—"
"One's enough in this neighborhood." curtly eturned the addressed. "I have been the victim i such an institution for several years."

#### The Result of Practice. (From Smart Set.) "I understand she is making great progress at

They'll Catch It.

### NOTES OF THE DAY.

Some of the religious folks in China use hol-w idols as savings banks.

Lambeth Palace, in England, contains examples f every style of architecture since 1170. In England and Wales there are 7,271 fishing cats and 40,000 fishermen engaged in the sea

In a state of nature tea trees grow to a height of forty feet; in cultivation they are dwarfed by bruning to not more than three.

Paper money is at a premium at Nome, Min-ers find it more convenient than gold and pay as much as 2 per cent in excess of its value for it. The reign of Queen Victoria is now four years onger than that of George III, whose occupancy f the throne had previously been the longest in inclish history glish history.

Yu King is China's richest foreign representa-ive. He is Minister to France, and his home-tear the Arc de Triomphe is one of the most oxurious in Paris.

In some Italian towns, instead of giving books s prizes in public schools, they give savings ankbooks, with a small sum entered to the cred-of the prize-winner.

An enterprising shoemaker near Brockton, fass,, has this unique offer to customers: "Every ody who has her shoes tapped here will receive ree a 2-cent postage stamp."

The Dominion of Canada "Labor Gazette" is is-ued from the Ottawa Government Printing Bu-eau. It appears in the English and French anguages, and will be published monthly.

The ground on which a Georgia woman legal for divorce was the allegation that usband compelled her to read a passage he Bible every morning before breakfast. By assessments and donations the trades unions f San Francisco have raised nearly \$80,000 to saintain the striking planing mill men in their ontest for the eight-hour day in California.

The population of the Berlin suburb Charlotten-urg is in a curiously unstable condition. Last are 44,718 of the population of 174,559 left the ity and 53,744 from elsewhere took their place. The Forth Bridge, in Scotland, is constantly eing repainted. So wast is the structure that it akes fifty tons of paint to give it one coat, and he area dealt with is something like 120 acres. Blind man's buff is probably the oldest game n the world. It was played by adults long be-

ore it was the pastime of children. It was a ourt game in France more than a thousand years "Eucaine" is a newly discovered anesthetic by njection of which pain in deadened to a de gree that greatly promotes the work of surgeons. Its successful use in Philadelphia hospitals is

Those interested in the Pennsylvania coal trade igure that the strike in the anthracite region has cost thus far about \$13,500,000, \$4,958,000 be-ng the loss in wages sustained by the strikers have already

00,000 has been expended in reducing the num-ber of Chicago's grade crossings, that city lost wenty-three citizens last month in grade cross-The wheat crop of Pawnee county, Kan., is said be greater this year than the entire erop o

Although within eight years the sum of \$12.-

ndiana. Hundreds of machines are thrashing, out the job is not likely to be finished before the niddle of December. During the year ended on September 30 last he number of cases brought before the Boston Criminal Court was about 5,000 less than in the previous year. There was an increase, however, in the number of grave crimes.

he supply of clams has suddenly diminished to n extent which has become alarming. Extensive reas which four of five years ago produced great numbers of clams are now practically barren. At Chicago, when a member of the Bridgemen's ion is killed or injured while at work, all other

members on the same structure quit for the day. This is not due to any superstition, but out of respect for the dead or injured. It is the rule of the union. The Lunenburg Public Library has an unknown encfactor who annually contributes \$190 to its acome, for the purchase of books which the trus-es would not feel authorized to buy with money ised by taxation on account of eost or udential reasons.

Probably at no time since the civil war has here been so few regular soldiers stationed the United States as there are today. Of the 100,000 officers and men constituting our present army all but about 17,000 are serving abroad, mostly in the Philippines.

Folks in Boston insist that their city now con-ains the most beautiful and altogether admirable music hall in America. Few people who have had the opportunity to see the handsome edifice are disposed to dispute this point with the denizens of the Hub. The remains of an ancient galley have been found six feet below the surface at Tottenham

marshes during the excavations for the new rescrevoirs of the East London Water Company. It is supposed to have belonged to the Danes, who were defeated in Lea Valley by King Alfred in 894 A. D. Although the Indian races are becoming fast merged in the whites relies of the Aborigines are constantly being discovered. There is no danger of the trinkets giving out as there are plenty of reliemakers in the West who have a secret process

Street. This peculiar nomenclature is not du to any characteristic of the residents of the thoroughfare, but because of its stratum of stone. The people who live on it, however, are not pre-possessed in favor of the name, and have peti-tioned the city Government to change it to some schilding less offensive.

A Wankesha, Wis., man fell into a four-foot sewer trench while intoxicated and was partially stunned. Two bulldogs jumped in after him and pulled him around until he got up. Assisted by the animals he managed to scramble out. He probably owes his life to the dogs, as the trench was full of poisonous gas from a sewer leak, and there is little doubt that if left alone he would have suffocated.

An enterprising farmer in the Emmenthal Switzerland, has broken away from all the old cua-toms that have dominated Swiss farming. He has turned the force of a convenient stream into nas turned the force of a convenient stream into power and generates an electric current strong enough to run a planing machine, a fruit erasher, a thrashing machine, and a pump. The p asants come from miles around to gaze in astonishment at a farmhouse and gable brilliantly illuminated with electric lamps.

The young gentleman who has been chasen by the Queen of Helland for her husband is not the Queen of Helland for her husband is not about to wed a poor girl in any sense of the word. She is rich in all respects, including that of heauty, and is described as having a webiformed, if rather sturdy figure, an intelligent, bright face, a lovely complexion, and light-brown bair. She also enjoys a civil list of over \$15,000,000 a year, besides an immense private fortune inherited from her father. Happy Duke Henryt, the should, when the twain become one, make a bridgal tour to America, and scatter some of the wealth around.

An American who visited the Paris Exposition hinks its failure to realize expectations was d to two things. It was not sufficiently and its magnificent distances made pe and its magnificent distances made per dealizer.

The other trouble was disappointment to what had been announced as some of the large that uses, like the telescope that was to bring the image of the moon within a few miles. The visitor says that the show recoved itself into a "Sunday afternoon parade." He believes that it would have been a great success if more compact and if all the great things promised had been fuffiled or, better still, surpassed.

Perry made the first to 1.

Perry made the first steel pens at Birmingham, England, in 1824, selling them at 93 cents apiece. England, in 1824, selling them at 93 cents apiece. The weekly output of that city just now is 20, 606,000, and some are sold for 5 cents a gross. After pens come pins, iron and steel wire, metallic strings for pianos. One huses alone makes eight tons of these a week. Fifty thousand wedding rings are made there every year. All the canaries in England live in cages made in Birmingham, and all the bronze money is turned-out there, the coinage amounting to 82,000 penny pieces every twenty-four hours. Twelve tons of pins are manufactured every week.

The week remarkshile feature in connection with

The most remarkable feature in connection with the recent discoveries in Babylonia of records antedating all others by thousands of years is the antedating all others by thousands of years is the fact that so far as yet appears from these heary as reighborhood." curtly also reighborhood." curtly "I have been the victim for several years."

of Practice.

Smart Set.)

making great progress at making all others by thousands of years is the fact that so far as yet appears from these heary through the progress is the fact that so far as yet appears from these heary through the progress at the so far as yet appears from these heary through the progress at th

"Remarkable! She can now break a brassic and lose a ball at one stroke!"

"Remarkable! She can now break a brassic and graph" says, are provoking quite an animated graph" says, are provoking quite an animated correspondence in England. Search of the parish registers of Weyhill, in the diocese of Winches The y'll catch it.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

"The advance in the price of coal is going to make housekeeping expensive this winter," returned the housekeeping expensive this winter, "returned the price of coal is going to marked Mr. Starboard, "I'm glad it doesn't affect me."

"Oh, it will affect you, all right," replied the oldest inmate of Mrs. Starvem's establishment, "Why, I don't have to bother about buying coal for heating purposes," "" and "Lombard" and "Monday" explain themselves. "Loveyarna" is probably "Lawinia." mean it is difficult to guess. The oddest story an unintelligible Christian name which turned out to be "Reservoir" Smith, so called, her parents explained, because she was born in the neighborhood of a reservoir. It got corrupted to "Resservy" in school use.